The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. IX. SATURDAY, August 22, 1795. Number 46

Edmund Milne & Co.

... Third-street, corner of Third-street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for ... at their wholesale and retail Store, a ... and general assortment of Ladies, Misses ... Children variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, ... and leather SHOES, SLIPPERS and SANDALS, of every colour, size and pattern; ... with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest ... pumps, patent and other shoes, morocco ... leather slippers, mens and boys neat and ... shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour ... Shoe storekeepers and others may be ... with the above on the shortest notice and ... reasonable terms, and the smallest favor ... be acknowledged and thankfully received.

May 16, 1795.

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

HAS leave by this mode to inform the Merchants and Traders of the four western ... of Pennsylvania, and adjacent parts of ... that he has good reason to expect from ... England, in all the present month of August, an ... assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and ... CLERY, equal to any ever imported into ... Philadelphia, and which he intends to sell on re... moderate terms.

He has just received in the Dry Good line about ... pieces of printed calicoes and cottons
... pieces of assorted cloth
... pieces of assorted coatings and duffils
... pair of rose blankets
... plaid striped nankeens, and
... bundles of white Dutch linen.

ALSO,

... boxes assorted tin
... cases of shot guns, rifles, and pistols
... cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

Westmoreland Furnace.

FOR Sale at said Furnace, about three miles ... fort Ligonier, near the state road, STOVES, ... a fine assortment of the best CASTINGS, at ... most reasonable prices.

GEORGE ANSHEETS, Manager.

August 7, 1795.

N. B. Good labourers are wanted, to whom ... liberal wages will be allowed.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

For a Term of Years.

ONE Hundred and Ten acres of Land, in ... Fayette county, on the waters of Jacob's ... creek, adjoining lands of William Latta, about ... acres cleared, five of meadow, the whole un... a good fence, there is also a good dwelling ... house and Fulling Mill, with all the tools in ... good order, and a very good seat for a grist and ... saw mill. Any person inclining to purchase or ... may know the terms by applying to the sub... scriber living on Peter's creek, in Washington ... county.

MATTHEW HARTFORD, Fuller.

August 10, 1795.

N. B. A Journeyman Fuller wanted—... apply as above.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas ... to me directed, will be exposed to pub... sale in the town of Greensburgh, on the ... th day of September next, a House and ... lot in the town of Greensburgh, on the east ... of the Main street, adjoining lots of Pe... Horbough and Priscilla Coulter, and mar... in the general plan of said town No. 3. ... so, an Out-lot, situate on the west side of ... road leading to Mecklin's mill, adjoining ... town, and lots of James Waterson and ... derick Rohrer, and containing five acres, ... more or less. Seized and taken in execution ... the property of William M. Sterrett, sur... ing debtor of Joseph Douglass, deceased, ... to be sold by

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

August 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

For Ready Money, or Short Credit,

ON Tuesday the 7th day of September next, ... Five HORSES and Two MARES, some ... which are suitable for the saddle, and others ... the cart. Any person wishing to purchase ... before the day of sale may apply to the subscriber ... in Stoke.

For William Semple,

WILLIAM CALDWELL.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1795.

Whereas the subscribers gave ... and executed three bonds, bearing date some ... time in the fall of the year 1789, unto Christopher Hays, late of Westmoreland county, ... each in the penalty of 72l. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, and has since discharged the one first due; the second of these bonds became due in the spring of the year 1792, and the third in the spring next following, which said bonds were given in consideration of the sale of a tract of land lying in South Huntington township, in the county aforesaid, to which it appears the said Christopher Hays cannot make a good and legal title, according to his agreement with us. All persons are therefore cautioned against taking any assignment on said bonds, as we refuse payment until he makes good his engagements with us.

HENRY LEITMAN.
MARTIN FRY.

South Huntington township,
July 21, 1795.

Philadelphia, April 20th, 1795.

Hume's History of England.

PROPOSALS

By ROBERT CAMPBELL,

For Publishing by Subscription,

Hume's History of England,

From the Invasion of JULIUS CÆSAR, to the Revolution in 1688, with the Author's last corrections and improvements.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on a fine paper and new type, in six octavo volumes, each of which shall be embellished with an elegant engraving, executed by one of the best American artists.

II. The price per volume, to subscribers, will be one dollar and sixty-seven cents in boards, or one dollar and eighty cents neatly bound, to be paid on the delivery of each volume. To be raised to non-subscribers.

III If a sufficient number of subscribers appears to enable the editor to go on with the work, the first volume will be published next August, and a volume every six weeks till the whole are published.

IV. The names of subscribers will be given with the last volume.

V. Those who subscribe for six sets, or procure six subscribers, and will be accountable for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh set gratis.

☞ It is intended by the publisher to reprint *The best continuation of the History of England, from James II. to the end of the American Revolution*, that is published by the time the present work is published. It will be executed on the same paper and type as Hume, to accommodate the subscribers to the present work.

N. B. *Subscriptions will be received by John Scull, in Pittsburgh.*

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Morgan Town, on the 21st day of June last, a bay HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a black mane and tail, and the off hind foot white, chunky made, trots and canters. Whoever secures the said Horse or brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMPSON.

Morgan Town, July 8, 1795.

Joseph R. Postlethwait,

ACQUAINTS the public and his friends, that he has removed from Carlisle, and has opened TAVERN in Pittsburgh, at the sign of the BEAR, in the house lately occupied by Capt. John M'Masters

August 7, 1795.

Iron, Salt, and Nails,

A quantity just received, and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1795.

FROM THE ARGUS,
Printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE.—No. III.

THE opposers of the treaty seem to have put invention on the rack, to accumulate charges against it, in a great number of cases, without regard even to plausibility.—If we suppose them sincere, we must often pity their ignorance; if insincere, we must abhor the spirit of deception which it betrays. Of the preposterous nature of some of their charges, specimens will be given in the course of these remarks; though while nothing, which is colourable, will remain unattended to, it were endless to attempt a distinct refutation of all the wild and absurd things which are and will be said. It is vain to combat the vagaries of diseased imaginations. The monsters they engender are no sooner destroyed, than new legions supply their places.—Upon this, as upon all former occasions, the good sense of the people must be relied upon, and it must be taken for granted, that it will be sufficient for their conviction to give solid answers to all such objections as have the semblance of reason; that now, as heretofore, they will maintain their character abroad and at home, for deliberation and reflection, and disappoint those who are in the habit of making experiments upon their credulity, who treating them as children, fancy that sugar-plumbs and toys will suffice to gain their confidence and attachment and to lead them blind-fold, whither soever it is desired. In considering the treaty, it presents itself under two principal heads; the permanent articles, which are the first ten, and which, with some supplementary provisions, adjust the controverted points between the two countries; the temporary articles, which are all the remaining ones, and which establish the principles of mutual intercourse, as to GENERAL navigation and commerce. The manner of the discussion will correspond with the natural division of the subject.

An objection meets the treaty at the threshold.—It is said that our envoy abandoned the ground which our government had uniformly held, and with it our rights and interest as a nation, by acceding, in the preamble of the treaty, to the idea of terminating the differences between the two countries, "*in such a manner as, without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions, may be best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction & good understanding.*"

It is observed in support of this, that our government has constantly charged the first breaches of the treaty upon Great-Britain, in the two particulars of carrying away the negroes, and detaining the posts; that while the evacuation of New-York was going on, a demand of the surrender of the negroes was made by Congress, through our commander in chief, which not being complied with, commissioners were sent to ascertain the number carried away, with a view to claim compensation; that early and repeated applications were also made for the surrender of the western posts, which not only was not done but it is proved by the circumstances, that orders were not given for it according to the true intent of the treaty, and that there was from the beginning, a design to infract, and a virtual infraction of the article with respect to this object—all this, it is alledged, has been the uniform language of our government, and has been demonstrated by Mr. Jefferson to be true, in his letter to Mr. Hammond, of the 29th of May, 1792; and it is asserted, that the ground ought not to have been given up by Mr. Jay, because it was the standard of the mutual rights and duties of the parties, as to the points unexecuted of the treaty of peace.

A proper examination of these matters is therefore called for, not only by the specific objection which is made to the principle which is contained in the preamble, but by the influence which a right solution is calculated to have, in giving a favorable or unfavorable complexion to the whole plan of the adjustment.

It is true, as suggested, that our government has constantly charged as breaches of the treaty by Great-Britain, the two particulars which have been stated; but it is believed to be not true, that it has uniformly charged them as FIRST breaches of the treaty. Individuals may have entertained this idea. The state of Virginia seems to have proceeded upon it in some public acts; but as far as it is recollected, that ground was never formally or explicitly taken by the government of the United States in the above mentioned letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, when, for the first time, an attempt was made to vindicate or excuse the whole conduct of this country, in regard to the treaty of peace, contrary, I will venture to say, to the general sense of well informed men.

The most solemn act of our government on this head, is an address of Congress to the different states of the 23th April, 1787. This address admits contraventions of the treaty on our part, and instead of defying either justification or extenuation of them from prior infractions by Great-Britain, urges the different states to a repeal of all contravening laws.

But if the fact, in this respect, were admitted to be as stated by the adversaries of the treaty, it would not authorise their conclusion.

It would not follow, that, because the ground had been taken by the government it ought to have been pertinaciously kept, if upon fair examination it had appeared to be not solid; or if an adherence to it would have obstructed a reasonable adjustment of differences.

Nations, no more than individuals, ought to persist in error, especially at the sacrifice of their peace and prosperity;—besides, nothing is more common in disputes between nations, than each side to charge the other with being the aggressor or delinquent. The mutual recrimination, either from the nature of circumstances or from the illusions of the passions, is sometimes sincere; at other times it is dictated by pride or policy—But in all such cases where one party is not powerful enough to dictate to the other, and where there is a mutual disposition to avoid war, the natural retreat for both is in compromise, which waves the question of first aggression or delinquency. This is the salve for national pride; the escape for mutual error; the bridge by which nations, arrayed against each other, are enabled to retire with honor, and without bloodshed, from the field of contest. In cases of mutual delinquency, the question of the first default is frequently attended with real difficulty and doubt—One side has an equal right with the other, to have and maintain its opinion. What is to be done when the pride of neither will yield to the arguments of the other? War, or a waver of the point, is the alternative. What sensible man, what human man will deny that a compromise, which secures substantially the objects of interest, is almost always preferable to war on so punctilious and unmanageable a point?

Reject the principle of compromise, and the feuds of nations must become much more deadly than they have heretofore been. There would scarcely ever be room for the adjustment of difference without an appeal to the sword; and when drawn, it would seldom be sheathed but with the destruction of one or the other party. The earth now too often stained, would then continually stream with human gore.

From the situation of the thing, and of the parties, there never could be a rational doubt that the compromising plan was the only one on which the United States and Great-Britain could ever terminate their differences without war; that the question who was the first delinquent, would have been an eternal bar to accommodation, and consequently that a dismission of that question was a pre-requisite to agreement. Had our envoy permitted the negociation to be arrested by obstinacy on this head, he would have shewn himself to be the diplomatic pedant, rather than the able negociaton, and would have been justly chargeable with sacrificing to punctilio, the peace of his country. It was enough for him, as he did, to ascertain by a preliminary discussion, the impossibility of bringing the other party to concede to the point.

An impartial survey of the real state of the question will satisfy candid and discerning men, that it was wise and politic to dismiss it. This shall be attempted.

It has been observed, that two breaches of the treaty of peace are charged upon Great-Britain; the carrying away of the negroes and the detention of the posts. It remains to investigate the reality of these breaches and to fix the periods when they can be said to have happened.

As to the negroes, the true sense of the article in the treaty of peace, which respects them, is disputed.

The words of the stipulation are (Art. 7) that "his Britannic majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without *causing any destruction* or *carrying away any negroes or other property of the American* inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the United States."

These terms admit of two construction, one that no negroes, or other articles which *had been* American property should be carried away, the other, that the evacuations were to be made, *without demolation*, consequently that no new destruction was to be committed, and that negroes or other articles, which at the time of the ... hostilities, *continued to be the property* ... evacuation ...

POETRY.

The LEOPARD and the EAGLE.

A FABLE.

Translated from the Courier Francaise.

A LEOPARD once with hunger keen,
Had mark'd an Eagle for his prey;
The Unicorn step't in between,
And drove the cruel beast away.

Now fledg'd and plum'd, th' ungrateful bird
Became unmindful of her friend;
Secure in her own flight, she soar'd,
Or dream'd she might, perchance, descend.

Where her young advent'rous wings
Could waft the bird th' ethereal height;
Fatigue creeps over her, and brings
Her near the earth for rest to light.

It was there, that the insidious foe
Had watch'd and waited her descent;
Forthwith th' aspiring bird to woo,
With eager paws, the prowler went,

At length, unable to obtain
The prize, en gros, he beg'd a wing,
Well plum'd for flight, and gave again;
The Jay-bird's paltry scanty thing.

Deceiv'd, alas! too late she found
No more she could th' ethereal try,
But grov'ling, hapless, neat the ground;
Condemn'd to scorn, she now must fly.

This luckless tale a hint conveys
To those who favours little prize.
When foes caress, and scorners praise,
To keep both wings* and claws is wise.

* Or, "*sails* and *arms*."—*Comme vous voudrez.*

AGRICULTURE.

The method of preparing land for wheat, which experience has proved to be the surest & best of any practised in this country—

In the winter season, carry on a sufficient quantity of manure; and as soon as the corn is out of the ground, plough it over deep, furrow it, and plant it with potatoes. When they are grown to the height of two or three inches, go with a plough & throw a furrow with them on each side, having a person to follow and weed the hills.—About the end of June, turn a cross furrow upon them, and let a person following the plough mould the hills: and about the 20th of August you will find that the tops die; then pull them, for the longer they remain in the earth, the more water they will collect in their substance.

As soon as the potatoes are gathered turn in your hogs, and let them remain their till the beginning of October. They will by that time have torn up and mixed the ground better than six times ploughing. Then draw off the potatoe-tops, and harrow the ground for sowing wheat

The advantages hereby derived, are, that the potatoes kill every species of weeds & grass; and the hogs, by rooting and turning the soil, in search of the potatoes, effectually destroy all kinds of vermin, which have been left in the ground; besides a considerable saving in their keeping.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Years, and immediate possession given, that well known TAVERN, at the Sign of the

HARP and CROWN,

In the Town of WASHINGTON.

THE House is 40 feet by 30, with a hall and four rooms on the first floor, the upper story is divided into three rooms, one of which is 40 by 18 feet, a good garret, and good cellar under the house, a kitchen and room for servants between it and the house, a good lodging room over he kitchen, with a small store room adjoining over the servants room; there is a never failing pump in the yard near the kitchen, a smoke and milk house under one roof; the water from the roof may be conveniently taken through the milk house; the stables are in good order, well finished with stalls, and capable to contain 30 horses, with a loft that will hold 8 or twelve tons of hay, a horse shed 16 by 40 feet long, and a garden, adjoining the stables, under good fence. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HUGH WILSON.

Washington, May 28, 1795.

PRIVATE SALE.

A HOUSE and some valuable LOTS in Pittsburgh; also Two Tracts of LAND unimproved, near to the river, the upper end of Sawickly bottom, the property of the Rev. Samuel Barr. For terms apply to

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1795.

Samuel Jones,

HATTER.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has lately commenced business in this place, and now carries on the HATTING Business in all its branches, at his Shop the corner of Second and Ferry Streets, where he will constantly have for sale, by wholesale and retail, all kinds of Hats, both fine and coarse, and which he is determined to sell on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce. To merchants or others who purchase to sell again, he will make a very generous abatement; and he flatters himself that they will find it of more advantage to deal with him and get their hats in good order just out of the shop, than to bring them over the mountains, and run a great risk of having them damaged.—Those gentlemen who will oblige him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to merit their favors.

A generous price in cash will be given for all kinds of furrs.

N. B. A smart active Lad, about 14 years of age, who can be well recommended, is wanted as an Apprentice to the above business.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1795.

TO BE LET

For a Term of Years.

ABOUT 2000 *acres of land in and adjoining the Monongahela Glades, situate about 12 miles from Morgan Town, and adjoining the state road that leads to Winchester.*

This land will be laid off in lots of 150 acres each, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water to each lot, and from 15 to 30 acres of meadow that may be watered; the clearing is light, and the whole of the land level and fit for cultivation. Adjoining this land are a number of families settled, and, a saw and grist mills. The soil, from experience, hath been found well adapted to the raising of Indian corn, and all kinds of small grain, and from its situation, being on a road that is much frequented by travellers, it affords a market to the settlers, for any thing they make for sale, at their own houses. There is a house now building on the above land, which will be fit to occupy in about two months, it is well situated for a tavern, and will be let for a term of years, together with 10 to 50 acres of meadow land, if required.

To persons of honest and industrious habits for the former, and a person qualified to occupy the latter, generous terms will be given.

B. REEDER.

Morgan Town, 15th June, 1795.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Greensburgh, July 1, 1795.

JAMES Brownfield, care of Robert Taylor, Esq. Benjamin Brice, Fayette county; Rebecca Boggs, care of Robert Galbraith, tavern-keeper; John Barron, Philip Bower, baker; Beareroft Carson, Ligonier Valley; Edward Crossan, care of George Baird, Esq. Samuel Campbell, blacksmith; William Cochran, Jas. Clark, Clark's mill; Butler From, John Forquier, care of Terence Campbell; David Forseman, near fort Legionier; William Frame, care of William Jack, Esq. John Gibson, Long run; John Hudson, Stewart's crossing; James Hill, care of Col. Carnahan; Joseph Johnston, Jacob's creek, Iron works; Benjamin Jones, near Fayette Furnace; John Irwin, Fayette, Crooked Billet; John Miers, South Huntington; Archibald M'Guire, Legionier; John Marshall, Long run; Matthew Montgomery, cae of Col. Robert Clark; John M'Dowell, Long run; W. Murray, John Nesbitt, Connemagh; John Nicholson, Hannastown; John Orr, care of Joseph Cook, Esq. William Porter, Rostraver, care of John Powers; James Steward, Derry township; Samuel Stephenson, Fayette; Patrick Sheridan, care of Col Pomeroy; Samuel Toddy, care of Col Charles Campbell; John Walker, Ligonier; John Williamson, care of the Rev. Samuel Porter; Jane Wilson, care of Col. Irwin; Robert Work, miller, Derry township.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Batteau about 28 feet long, was taken up about nine months ago by Casper Harshman, and neglected to be advertised. The owner by proving property, and paying charges may have it again by applying to JOHN SPEIR, Merchant, M'Kee's Ferry. July 21, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the west side of the Monongahela River, about two weeks ago, a bright bay gelding, about 10 years old, 14 hands and an half high, some white in his face, and two white feet, and a bay mare 13 hands and an half high, 6 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star. Whoever secures the above Horses so that the owner gets them again shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either and reasonable charges paid by

GEORGE THOMPSON.

June 26, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

HAVE just received a neat and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE, which they are now opening at their stores at M'Kee's Ferry, and Jeffries mill, on Montour's run, and will sell them cheap for cash or country produce. July 18, 1795.

N. B. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May, 1795 6m.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of* SHERIFF, *at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Washington county, Cross creek township, near Cross creek meeting house, on the 4th of last May, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, had a bell on, has a star in his forehead, a scar on his near hind quarter near the flank, some saddle marks, a short switch tail, shod all round, and is old; also a bright sorrel Mare, three years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and very well made, has three white feet, a small star in her forehead, and a long swith tail, they are both natural trotters. Any person securing said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JONATHAN SMITH.

June 30, 1795.

Four

STRAYED from the [illegible] Mr. Brice's mill [illegible] near Pittsburgh [illegible] May last, one heifer [illegible] dark red colour [illegible] a piece crop't off [illegible] heifer two years old [illegible] one red yearling heifer [illegible] a white spot on [illegible] her tail white, and one steer with horns more [illegible] Also, strayed from the [illegible] ten days ago, one red [illegible] 4 years old, with a [illegible] and a white spot on her [illegible] the above described [illegible] brands or artificial mark [illegible] has been mentioned [illegible] will be given for taking [illegible] up and giving the owner [illegible] portion for any of them.

JOHN LOGAN.

July 3, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Stud Horses, one of them a bright Black, 7 years old, 16 hands high, fit for the draft, the other a brown Bay, two years old this spring, 15 hands high, fit for the saddle; also a yoke of Oxen 4 years old, large for their age, and well matched, and two or three good milch Cows will be sold for cash, at private sale, by the subscriber near Barter mills, Westmoreland county.

NOAH SPEER.

July 6, 1795.

Stop the Deserters!

DESERTED from the garrison at Bently's Farm, the 28th of May last, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, serjeant, and GEORGE LOWRY, a Corporal, in the detachment raised for the defence of the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Crawford is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and remarkably lusty, very much inclined to grog, and a great mouriſt when tipsey, he has light coloured hair, had on and took with him soldier's uniform. Lowry is dressed in much the same manner, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender made, have both went away in debt to their brother soldiers, particularly Crawford, who took with him a silver watch, belonging to John Moody. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any jail in Pennsylvania, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if forwarded to the subscriber at Pittsburgh or Presqu'isle.

J. GRUBB, Captain.

July 6, 1795.

[The Printers in Pennsylvania are requested to insert this advertisement in their newspapers.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Robinson's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, on the place lately occupied by John Barns, a bay Mare, with a blaze in her face, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no brand perceivable. Also a red Cow, with crooked horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY STURGEON.

July 11, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures, summonses and executions for Justices, for sale at this office.

Was found, concealed under the floor of an old house on Saturday last, the 27th inst. stolen, a parcel of SHAWLS and The owner by proving property and charges may have them again.

WILLIAM

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street: Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.

American Occurrences.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *July* 20.

Yesterday arrived the sloop William, Trait, from St. Augustine, in two days.

Passengers in the sloop William—Captain Hervieux and 29 more French prisoners.—They report that an insurrection of the citizens had taken place against the garrison; that the citizens had got possession of two forts, and retained them some time; but that the garrison at last overpowered and killed a number of them, and retook the forts. The prisoners paid 20 dollars each for their freedom.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) July 30.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, generally convened, at the Capitol, in the said city, on Wednesday the 29th day of July, 1795, for the important purpose of taking into consideration the late treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, as conditionally ratified by the Senate of United States, June 24th, 1795, and at present under the consideration of the President, and for the purpose of deciding on the propriety of an address to the President of the United States on that subject.

GEORGE WYTHE, in the Chair.

The citizens of Richmond, awfully impressed with the momentous crisis of American affairs, hold it not only their right, but their bounden duty, to express their sentiments to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, on a subject which ought to engage the mind of, and be carefully examined by, every citizen of America—and which no doubt has called forth the attention of a great part of Europe—we mean the proposed treaty between America and Great-Britain, as lately made public. And though they feel a secret satisfaction, in the firm belief, that the Executive of the United States coincides in opinion with them; yet, as the situation of the head of that department, under the particular circumstances of the present case, may wish for the general sentiment of his fellow citizens, before an exercise of his own judgment on so important a subject is finally made; a judgment not to be recalled by him or us, without the most dreadful consequences perhaps ensuing; they therefore proceed to state their opinion thereon.

Resolved unanimously, *That, considering the treaty now offered by Great-Britain to America, to be*

Insulting to the dignity,
Injurious to the interest,
Dangerous, to the security, and
Repugnant to the constitution of the United States:

We, the citizens of Richmond, hold it therefore, not only unbecoming freemen to be silent, but that under the strong impressions, which mature reflection has rivetted on our minds, we should deem it criminal, in the highest degree, not to give our entire and pointed disapprobation of this instrument.

Resolved, *That Dr. Foushee, Messrs. John Mayo, Richard Adams, sen. Henry Banks, Andrew Dunscomb, Samuel M'Craw, Alexander Quarrier, Thomas Mason, and John Stewart, be appointed a committee to frame an address to the President of the United States, on the foregoing principles, and report to a meeting to be held at this place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.*

Resolved, *That the citizens are earnestly requested to attend at the time and place specified in the preceding resolution.*

Teste,

JAMES RIND, Sec'y.

BOSTON, *August* 1.

From HAVRE—June 5.

Provisions, especially bread, are in such extreme scarcity, that common flour is upwards of six shillings per stone. Trade, however, is in a flourishing condition—near 100 Americans are in port—but no American goods meet with very ready sale, except corn and rice.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 1.

A few days since a Rhode-Island packet, (the Peggy) was brought too off the harbour of Newport, on her passage from N. York, by the British ship Africa of 64 guns. Several officers leaped on board the Peggy, and immediately called for the *French Minister* whom they said had embarked on board her at New-York on such a day, having seven trunks, describing both minister and baggage; on which the captain told them there were passengers below, they might descend and see them. They descended, but, alas, found no French minister! On examination it was found, that an express had been sent from Newport to meet the packet, with information that the Africa was off the port, in consequence of which CITIZEN FAUCHET debarked at Stonington, with his baggage. It is however a fact, that the Africa had accurate information on the subject and even knew, that citizen Fauchet, late minister of the French republic, was charged with important papers for the convention, and the American consul at Paris.

The public have been distracted with conjectures on the subject of the final ratification of the treaty, by the President. We now hear from good authority that he has not given his final sanction to that instrument, and it is also added; that the exchange of ratifications would not be agreed to *at any rate* until certain pending negociations are brought to a favorable issue. What these negociations are we have not positively learnt but it is said, they relate either to the subject of the 12th article of the treaty which was rejected by the Senate, or to the late instructions issued by Great-Britain for the capture of our vessels. If so, a peaceable expression of the sentiments of the people, is a measure very seasonable.

The inhabitants of Savannah, (Georgia) fearful of experiencing mischiefs, such as St. Domingo and other French islands have experienced from massacres, insurrections, &c. and in consequence of several vessels arriving with negroes, have resolved, not to admit any vessel to come into port, or otherwise land, that may have mulatto or negro passengers on board—and in case such vessels should refuse to comply with this resolution, the city council are directed to cause such vessels, at their owners expence, immediately to put to sea.

The impressing of American Seamen aboard of a British frigate as related in the protest of Capt. Cook, published this day, is the most bare-faced out rage perhaps yet committed on our rights by the officers of that Nation: We all wish for peace, and some sacrifices ought to be made to preserve that blessing. But there is a point beyond which moderation itself will be a crime.

[Min.]

PROTEST.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *ss.*
County, City and Port of New-London.

BE it known and remembered, That at the city of New-London, on the 29th day of July, A. B. 1795, before me the subscriber, a Notary Public, duly authorised and living in said city, personally came Cyprian Cook, master of the sloop Crisis, of Norwick, in said State of Connecticut, also Elijah Clarke, passenger on board the sloop Crisis, and being duly sworn, deposed and said.

That on the fourth day of July, inst. they were lying at anchor, together with upwards of twenty other American vessels. in the port of Jeremie, in Hispaniola, when the English frigate called the Hermoine, stationed at Port-au-Prince, came down to Jeremie, and there came to anchor, and sent her boats on board the said American vessels, and impressed every man from on board said American vessels, (except the captains and mates) to the number of sixty or seventy, and by force carried them on board the Hermoine, where they were kept for the space of forty-eight hours, without receiving any sustenance, in order to compel the said American seamen to enter on board the Hermoine; during which forty-eight hours the several American captains went to the British commandant, and made complaint to him of the conduct and proceedings of the commander of the said frigate Hermoine, when the commandant answered, "that he could do nothing about the same, as the commander of the Hermoine did as he pleased."—After which the said American captains repaired on board the Hermoine, and made application to the commander for the restoration of their men; when the said commander of the Hermoine, called the said American crews up, one by one, and examined them individually respecting their ages, and bodily strength, and out of the 60 or 70 taken as aforesaid, only five were restored, and these, as the commander of the Hermoine said, because they were infirm and unfit to serve the king or country. These five he returned to the said American captains, treating the said captains in the most imperious and insulting manner. And the deponents further say, that the 60 or 70 seamen taken aforesaid, were all American born except two, which two were Danes by birth, but had been naturalized in America; and that they returned with the said sloop Crisis, destitute of men to the port of New-London, where they arrived on the 26th day of July, inst. and further say not.

CYPRIAN COOK, *Master.*
ELIJAH CLARKE, *Passenger.*

(L. S.) In testimony whereof, &c.
LYMAN LAW, *Notary Public.*

The capture of the fortress of Luxemburg by the French, is an event of primary importance. While this place remained in the hands of the emperor, he might indulge some hopes of regaining possession of the Austrian Netherlands; but with the loss of that fortress these hopes must entirely vanish, and with them, no doubt, all desire of continuing the war. This capture, in this light may be considered almost equivalent to the signature of preliminary articles of peace between France, Germany and the empire.

Luxemburg is the strongest fortress in the world. It was never before taken by fair means. When of force much inferior to its present strength, it was once surrendered treacherously.

WASHINGTON, *August* 17.

There is a report in circulation, that Mr. Pinckey has finished the negociation with Spain, and has obtained the free navigation of the Mississippi. The importance of this information to the Western Country induces us thus early to announce it.

TOWN MEETING,

TO be held this EVENING at the Court-House, at six o'clock, for the purpose of revising an existing Ordinance of the 9th of February, 1795, regulating the Assize of Bread, and other Laws of equal importance to the interests of the Inhabitants. It is requested that every good Citizen will attend to contribute his mite of information on the occasion. *By order,*

JAMES HENRY, Town Clerk.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1795.

ATTENTION.

WHEREAS sundry evil disposed persons, desirous of taking the advantage of others, 600 miles absent, and of infant orphans, have ungenerously and unwarrantably proceeded to survey and take possession of a number of surveys of land, long ago patented in the name of Benjamin Johnston, jun. (which now belongs to the heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, deceased) in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia. I do therefore, on behalf of myself, the said Benjamin, jun. and the other heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, hereby forwarn all and every person or persons from going into the possession of any of the said lands, or trespassing thereon in any manner whatsoever, as I shall assuredly endeavor to bring every such delinquent to a due sense of justice.

Mr. Peter Peterson, of Ohio county, will on my behalf, and the other heirs of Benjamin, attend and remove every trespasser who may inadvertently or designedly have taken possession of any or said lands. I shall attend for the space of four months next summer, in Ohio county, in order to settle any disputes which may arise on any of said lands, to make deeds of conveyance where the said Benjamin may have sold by himself or his agent, and shall expect that the payments for the same will then be in readiness.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

July 28, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons belonging to the TROOP of HORSE of the Fayette County Brigade of Militia, are desired to attend muster at* MIDDLETOWN, *(or Jeremiah Pearce's Mill) on the second Tuesday in September next.*

CLEMENT BROOK, Captain.

August 12, 1795.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS *Joseph Thornton hath obtained four notes of hand from the subscriber, viz. one for* 10*l. payable the first of September next; one for* 10*l. payable the 25th of December; one for* 10*l. payable the first of January* 1796, *and one for* 8*l. This is therefore to inform any person to whom they may be offered for assignment, that I will not pay them unless compelled by law, as they were fraudulently obtained from me.* *AMOS ANDERSON.*

August 3, 1795.

WHEREAS *I gave five notes of hand to a certain Sarah Moore in December* 1793, *four of them are for ten pounds each, and one for five pounds; the first was due the 25th of December,* 1794, *and the rest became due yearly; these notes were given in consideration of a child, which child she now refuses giving to me. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until compelled by law.*

WILLIAM M'CLELLAND, jun.

July 20, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *away from the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the* 17 *inst. two MARES—One of them is a bright bay,* 6 *years old this spring,* 15 *hands and about an inch high, a natural trotter, shod before with old shoes, a bald face, branded on the near shoulder* P. *and on the thigh* R. *and has three white feet.—The other a Sorrel, with a bald face,* 5 *years old this spring,* 15 *hands high, paces and trots, somewhat crooked behind, shod before with high toed shoes, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up said creatures, and secures them so that the owner may get them again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by* *JOSEPH MORRISON*

August 21, 1795.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward

STOLEN *from the subscriber, living at the nine mile run, Allegheny county, a bright bay HORSE, saddle and bridle, the Horse has a star in his forehead, both hind feet white, a remarkable scar on one of his hind feet, occasioned by a cut, about* 14 *hands high, a natural trotter, some saddle marks; and also at the same time was stolen a SILVER WATCH The Thief is one* STEPHEN H. GUILE, *6 feet 2 or 3 inches, fair hair, tied, fair complexion, talks much like a New-England man; he belongs to the federal army. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and bring to justice said thief, and securing the horse and watch so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars and reasonable charges for the property stolen.*

THOMAS LOGUE.

August 15, 1795.

Came to the plantation of

the subscriber about the last of May, a dark brown Horse, about 13 *hands an half high, branded on the near shoulder,* I. D. *has a small star in his forehead, a natural trotter, judged to be about* 8 *years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.* *JONATHAN HUNT.*

August 15, 1795.

Pittsburgh, August 22.

Extract of a letter from Presqu'isle, dated August 6, 1795.

"The garrison about to be erected by the United States will be upon a very commanding spot, just opposite the entrance of the bay.—The town commences thirty yards west of the old British fort, leaving a vacant of 600 yards, which will serve for a military parade and public walk, and add much to the beauty of the place—All hands are now busily employed in cutting out vistos—The troops are also hard at work cutting pickets, hewing logs for blockhouses, and other necessary buildings.—The town will extend nearly three milles along the lake, by one mile back—The labor is immense to lay and so many out-lots off."

Authentic accounts from Grenville, say that a treaty will assuredly take place with the Indians.—Most of the Indians have come in, particularly the Shawanese, who, it was supposed, had been entirely averse to treating.

We have unquestionable authority for asserting, that the President of the United States, has signed the Treaty with Great Britain, as ratified by the Senate.

In consequence of the increasing price of provisions in Canada, the Governor has issued a Proclamation for enforcing the laws against engrossing and forestalling.

☞ The Printer has employed a postrider to carry the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to Subscribers on the route lately rode by Isaac Pearce. He will go by Elizabeth Town, Perry's and M'Farlane's Ferries. Punctuality in the delivery will be observed.

By Yesterday's Mail

BOSTON, *August* 7.

Important and Authentic.

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity we are personally informed, that he left New-York a few days ago, where he saw and perused several letters respecting the effect which the intelligence of Mr. Jay's treaty had produced in France. These letters were written by Mr. Munroe our ambassador, Mr. Barlowick our consul at Bourdeaux, and Colonel Hitchborne, of this town, now residing at Paris—They were very lengthy. Our informant could not remember particulars, but perfectly recollects, that the national convention were much dissatisfied with the news of Mr. Jay's having concluded a separate treaty with the British minister. The letters were taken in a vessel bound to Newport bound to some port in the United States, by the British ship Argonaut, they were directed to Mr. Randolph and other persons, but notwithstanding they were opened by the British captain who took them.

The President of the national convention complains much of the secrecy which enveloped Mr. Jay's negociation in England, and observed, that the transactions wore a aspect unfavorable to the French.

Mr. Munroe complains very much of the embarrassment this news has thrown in the way of his negociations.

It does not appear that he had seen the treaty, although they had received a general idea of its import. [*Chron.*

NEW-YORK, *August* 7.

A Charleston paper of July 27, says on Friday last, John Rutledge, esq. received by post, a commission, appointing him a justice of the United States, in room of Jay, esq. resigned.

PHILADELPHIA, *August*

It is said Virginia intends to recede from the Union, in case Jay's treaty is ratified. If this detestable instrument is enforced, we not anticipate the speedy dissolution of the Union.

It is rumoured an EMBARGO is to be laid, and that Congress is to be convened immediately, on business of importance, (perhaps the late unwarrantable proceedings of the British.) We do not presume to give this information as official, but that there is some foundation for the supposition, cannot be doubted, from the anxiety which the merchants express, the extraordinary exertions made, and orders to expedite the departure of their vessels.

Each day appears to be big with news—one day tels us of the conduct of a British ship of war searching our packets from New-York to Rhode Island, in or near our ports in the Sound, for the late French minister and his baggage; at another we are informed of the British frigate Jason impressing all the American sailors from the vessels that were in the port of Jeremie, the brig Cincinnatus being robbed of passengers, and every sailor at sea; and now we say, that a British ship has not only opened the private letters of an American from France, but has broken open the public dispatches of our Minister to our Executive.

A mailgnant fever has certainly made its appearance in New-York.

The President of the United States arrived in town yesterday.

bitants, unexchanged by the ope- war, ſhould be forborne to be car-

t is the conſtruction which was a- this country, and the laſt is that by Great-Britain.

eſtabliſhed laws of war give to an *uſe* and *enjoyment*, during the war, property of which he obtains poſ- and the abſolute ownerſhip of all property which falls into his hands. is called *booty*, and, except ſhips, veſted in the captor the moment uire a firm poſſeſſion. With regard it ſeems to be a general rule of the law, that condemnation is neceſ- omplete inveſtment of the property tor.

groes, by the laws of the ſtates in very is allowed, are perſonal pro- They, therefore, on the principle of , like horſes, cattle, and other , were liable to become booty— ged to the enemy as ſoon as they o his hands. Belonging to him, he either to apply them to his own ſet them at liberty If he did the grant was irrevokable, reſtitution ſſible. Nothing in the laws of na- in thoſe of Great-Britain, will au- reſumption of liberty, once grant- uman being.

he negroes in queſtion were either the courſe of militrry operations, oined the Britiſh army upon invita- proclamation. However diſhonora- eat-Britain the latter may have been eral ſpecies of warfare, there is no to ſay that the ſtrict rules of war did ant it, or that the effect was not in aſe as well as in the other, a change rty in the thing.

he ſtipulation relates to "negroes *roperty* of the *American* inhabitants;" negroes on the ſame footing with r article. The characteriſtic of the of the ſtipulation being *property* of inhabitants, whatever had loſt that could not be the object of the ſti- But the negroes in queſtion, by of war, had loſt that character, they refore not within the ſtipulation.

did not the United States demand der of captured veſſels, and of all veables which had fallen into the the enemy? The anſwer is, becauſe ſenſe would have revolted againſt nſtruction. No one could believe definite ſurrender or all the ſpoils of a ſeven years war was ever in- be ſtipulated; and yet the demand, e, or an ox; or a piece of furniture, ave been completely within the negroes and other property," as a conſequently the reaſoning which hat one is not included, excludes the

ilence of the United States, as to eve- article, is therefore a virtual aban- of that ſenſe of the ſtipulation which the ſurrender of negroes.

the intrepretation of treaties, things *immoral* are not to be preſumed.— ndonment of negroes, who had been to quit their maſters on the faith of proclamations, promiſing them liber- ll again under the yoke of their maſ- and into ſlavery, is as *odious* and thing as can be conceived. It is ot only as it impoſes an act of perfi- of the contracting parties; but as o bring back to ſervitude, men once e. The general intereſts of huma- ſpire with the obligation which G. ad contracted toward the negroes, this conſtruction of the treaty, if can be found.

ut another, and a leſs exceptionable tion is found in conſidering the clauſe d, for greater caution, *to ſecure eva- without depredation.* It may be an- that this was ſuperfluous, becauſe having ceaſed, the ſtipulation to r implied of itſelf, that it was to be hout depredation. But, to this the that a part of the clauſe manifeſtly lates the caſe of new depredations, vides a guard againſt it, in the pro- t the evacuations ſhall be made *cauſing any deſtruction.* To cauſe de- is to do ſome new act of violence. ction deſtroys the argument drawn ſuperfluouſneſs of the ſtipulation in, here given to it, and by ſhewing uſt have ſuch a ſenſe in one part, the concluſion, that the remainder nſe has a ſimilar ſenſe. The con- the two things, in parts of one confirms this inference.

arguments certainly have great d do not admit of eaſy refutation too, that the opinions of ſome of lawyers of our own country have, beginning, correſponded with the ion they enforce.

t enough for us to be perſuaded, of the negociators, who made the ntended the article in our ſenſe. It y that it ſhould be found in the in- itſelf, and from the nature of it, have been expreſſed with clearneſs out ambiguity. If there be real in ſuch a caſe, the odiouſneſs of will incline the ſcale againſt us.

not remove the difficulty to ſay, ompenſation for the negroes might a ſubſtitute for the thing.—When from a ſpecific thing to another, nothing but the thing itſelf will ſatisfy the promiſe. The party to whom it is made cannot be required to accept in lieu of it an equivalent. It follows, that compenſation for the negroes would not have been a performance of the ſtipulation to forbear to carry them away, and therefore, if there be any thing odious in the ſpecific thing itſelf, the objection to the interpretation which requires it, is not done away by the idea of ſubſtituting compenſation. For the article does not admit ſuch ſubſtitutions and its ſenſe cannot be defined by what it does not admit.

Some colour to our ſenſe of the article reſults from theſe expreſſions in the ſame clauſe, "leaving in all fortifications, the *American* artillery that may be therein."— But this expreſſion is not of equivalent force to that of *property* of *American inhabitants*.— For example, ſuppoſe an American ſhip to have been captured and condemned, it might ſtill be ſaid of her, in a certain ſenſe, this is an "American ſhip," alluding to the country of which ſhe had been the ſhip, but it could not be ſaid in any ſenſe of her, this ſhip is American *property*, or the *property* of American inhabitants. The country of which a thing was, may often be uſed with aptneſs, as a term of deſcription of that thing, though it may have changed owners; but the term *property*, which is ſynonimous with *ownerſhip*, can never be uſed in the preſent tenſe as deſcriptive of an ownerſhip which has ceaſed. Moreover, if the expreſſions in the two caſes had been (as they are not) of equivalent force, it would not follow that they were to have the ſame meaning in both caſes, being applied to different matters. For an odious conſequence in one inſtance would be a reaſon for rejecting a particular ſenſe of a word or phraſe, which would be proper in another, to which no ſuch conſequence was attached.

Let me now aſk this queſtion of any candid man. Is our conſtruction of the article reſpecting the negroes, ſo much better ſupported than that of Great-Britain, as to juſtify our pronouncing with poſitiveneſs that the carrying them away was a breach of the treaty?

To me it appears clear, that this muſt be conſidered, ſpeaking favorably for us, as a very doubtful point, and that we cannot with confidence predicate a breach of the treaty by Great-Britain upon this event. If it was one it happened in May 1783.

The affair of the weſtern poſts is now to be examined; that the detention of them, after the proper point of time for delivering them up, was a breach of the treaty, will not bear a diſpute. But what that proper time was, is a ſerious queſtion between the parties.

Our government has contended, that the poſts ought to have been ſurrendered with all convenient ſpeed after the proviſional treaty took effect—and Mr. Jefferſon who is much cited on the preſent occaſion, has ſhewn, by an ingenious and elaborate deduction of circumſtances, that this was not only not done, but never intended.

But Mr. Jefferſon has not even diſcuſſed the queſtion, whether the proviſional or the definitive treaty was the act from which the obligation to perform was to date. This is an important omiſſion, for Great-Britain affirms the definitive treaty to be the criterion.

As an original queſtion much might be ſaid on both ſides. The natural relation of the terms *proviſional* or *preliminary* and *definitive* ſeems to exhibit the former as inchoate and imperfect, and to refer to the latter the concluſive obligatory force and legal perfection. There is room therefore to ſay, that all but the mere ceſſation of hoſtilities, or for the execution of which there is no preciſe point of time fixed in the preliminary articles, is referred to the definitive treaty.

On the other hand, it may be argued, that a preliminary treaty is as much a national treaty as a definitive one, both being made by an equal and the competent authority, and that there is good reaſon why thoſe things which are ſufficiently regulated by the preliminary, ſhould not go into immediate and compleat effect, equally as if regulated by the definitive treaty, or why the latter ſhould be conſidered as any thing more than an inſtrument for adjuſting points which may have been left open by the preliminary articles, and for giving more perfect form. Accordingly, there are examples of preliminary treaties going into mutual and full execution, though never followed by definitive treaties.

But, however this queſtion may have ſtood on principle, the conduct of our government in the particular caſe has ſettled it againſt us, and has completely ſanctioned the doctrine of Great-Britain.

If performance was to date from the proviſional articles, this applies as well to us as to Great-Britain. It was incumbent upon Congreſs to have notified the treaty with the proper ſolemnities to the different ſtates and their citizens; to have made the recommendations ſtipulated by the fifth article, and to have enjoined the obſervance of all thoſe things which were promiſed on our part. The nature of ſome of theſe ſtipulations rendered it practically urgent that no time ſhould be loſt. But all was deferred till the ratification in this country of the definitive treaty The 15th day of January, 1784, is the date of the act which attempts to carry the treaty into effect on our part.— This then is a practical ſettlement by ourſelves of the principle that performance was to date from the definitive treaty.

It is no objection to the poſition, that our poſts were previouſly evacuated; that was matter of mutual convenience, and tho' done does not change the ſtate of *ſtrict obligation* between the parties. Even in the view of liberal and conciliating procedure, the prompt ſurrender of our ſea ports are, for obvious reaſons, very different things.

But our dilemma is this, if the delay of orders for evacuating the weſtern poſts, previous to the ratification of the definitive treaty, was on the part of Great-Britain a breach of treaty, our delay to act upon the points ſtipulated by us till after that ratification, muſt have been equally a breach of treaty; and it muſt have been at leaſt cotemporary with any breach that could have been committed by Great-Britain.

We are compelled then by our own example to agree with Great-Britain that ſhe was not obliged to ſurrender the weſtern poſts till after the mutual ratification of the definitive treaty, and to abandon the ſuperſtructure, however ſoothing to our wiſhes, which has been reared upon a different foundation. If ſo, we muſt look to the period of the exchange of the ratification in Europe for the date of the orders for evacuating. I have not in my poſſeſſion materials for fixing with accuracy that period, but conſidering the time of the ratification here, and the time of its probable arrival in England, we are carried to the latter end of April or beginning of May 1784; ſo that it is not till about May 1784 that we can charge upon Great-Britain a delinquency as to the ſurrender of the poſts.

Having now examined the nature of the infractions of the treaty of peace charged upon Great-Britain with reference to dates, I ſhall, in the next number of this defence, trace ſome inſtances of infraction on our part with a like reference. The concluſions to be drawn from this compariſon, if I miſtake not, will greatly diſconcert ſome articles of the prevailing creed on this head, and go far towards confirming what was preliminary offered to evince the prudence of our envoy in relinquiſhing the favorite ground.

CAMILLUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *June 9.*

THREE mails from Corunna, and one from Liſbon arrived this morning. The Corunna mails have brought us the Madrid Gazettes from the 17th of April to the 19th ult. They contain accounts of ſeveral actions, none of importance, that have taken place in the provinces of Guipuſcoa and Catalonia. There is no mention in thoſe Gazettes of any negociation for peace having been entered into by the Spaniſh government; and indeed each Gazette contains liſts of the ſubſcriptions of the Spaniſh noble, clergy, placemen and penſioners, for continuing this juſt and neceſſary war; a mode of conduct, which, in ſo much as it tends to alleviate the burthens of the people, will, we are aware, be deemed by the penſioners and placemen of this country extremely abſurd.

A letter from Scarborough, dated the 6th inſt. ſays, "We learn from Cloughton, 4 miles to the north of us, that a conſtant firing has been heard ſince five this morning, ſuppoſed to proceed from ſome engagement at ſea to the north eaſt.

This account is corroborated by the fiſhermen.

M. Garniuos, late ſecretary of legation to the Pruſſian embaſſy at Baſle, is gone to Paris on a ſecret miſſion.

From the Hague we learn, that a proclamation has been iſſued by the repreſentatives for eſtabliſhing a national loan bank, which is to advance caſh upon the effects of the citizens, that they may comply with the requiſitions levied upon them; they are to have ſecurity from the Amſterdam bank.

Yeſterday advices were received in town from Elſineur, by a ſhip arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a moſt dreadful conflagration having broken out at Copenhagen, which has deſtroyed one third of that city, and continued to burn with great fury.

June 12. Captain Savage, of the Albion man of war who conveyed the outward bound trade to Hamburgh, on his return captured ſeventeen veſſels, chiefly American, laden with proviſions and ſtores for France, and has brought them to the Nore.

We learn that a treaty of peace has actually been ſigned at Baſle between France, the Margrave of Baden, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

June 15. A report of the death of the late king of France, and of the ſurrender of Luxemburgh to the French, was circulated yeſterday with much confidence.

On the truth of that report, the Moniteurs and other Paris papers of the 8th, 9th, and 10th inſt. which we received by expreſs this morning, enables us to afford a confirmation together with a very ſimple detail of circumſtances that attended both thoſe events.

The ſon of Louis XVI died in the afternoon of the 8th inſt. By the report preſented to the convention by the committee of general ſafety on the next day, it appears that he had for ſome time been ill of a ſwell-

ing in his right knee, and [illegible] ſymptoms at firſt were by no m[illegible] nor were any dangerous co[illegible] prehended until loſs of appetite, [illegible] nied with a violent fever enſued. [illegible] in the morning of the 8th, the [illegible] was pronounced would prove fa[illegible] a quarter paſt two o'clock on the [illegible] he died.

According to the ſtatement of the [illegible] tee of general ſafety, the deceaſ[illegible] tended by the moſt eminent [illegible] phyſicians, and there is no reaſon [illegible] poſing that any of the duties which [illegible] ty dictates were neglected. This [illegible] the combined powers in a ſituation of [illegible] delicacy and and difficulty. We can [illegible] ly ſuppoſe that they will recogni[illegible] ther of Louis XVI. but we certainly [illegible] opinion, that whether they do, or not, will be of very little importance with [illegible] any impreſſion to be made on Fran[illegible] the modifications of which the [illegible] conſtitution may be ſuſceptible, there may be difference of opinion; but we have [illegible] reaſon to believe, that to the [illegible] principle the attachment of the people of France is very general

The important fortreſs of Luxemburg [illegible] rendered by capitulation on the 7th inſt. By the articles of the capitulation, the garriſon were allowed to march out with all the honors of war, to lay down their arms on the glacis of the fortreſs, and to be conducted to the right ſide of the Rhine. They are not to ſerve againſt the French republic or her allies during the preſent war. The emigrants, as uſual, unconditionally given up.

The loſs of Luxemburg will probably induce the emperor to relinquiſh every idea of attempting the paſſage of the Rhine, and may perhaps convince him of the propriety of opening an immediate negociation for peace; the only mode of conduct by which he can regain his influence in the affairs of the empire, and diſappoint the projects of Pruſſia.

The Toulon fleet, we underſtand, have put to ſea with twenty ſail of the line, and as many frigates.

Admiral Hotham has alſo put to ſea with fifteen ſail of the line, to meet the French, and ten frigates, and four Neapolitan ſhips of the line.

The channel fleet paſſed Plymouth with a fair wind.

An article from Rennes, of the 6th Prairial (May 25) ſtates, that the war with the Chouans is again broken out. In the departments of Ille and Vilain, Morbihan and the Cotes du Nord, they have corps of cavalry. They diſarm whole communes, cut down the Trees of Liberty, and maſſacre the republican ſoldiers. They have formed ſeveral corps of cavalry, and are altogether in very formidable force. It is doubtleſs, on certain information of this fact, that the expedition to Britany is immediately to be carried into execution.

Thirty ſhips of war of different rates, are certainly fitting out in the Dutch ports. Several privateers are already out from the Texel, but chiefly manned with Frenchmen.

A meſſenger juſt arrived from St. Peterſburgh, brings a ratification of the treaty between the empreſs of Ruſſia and our court, by which the former binds herſelf to a proſecution of the war, to furniſh 12 ſail of the line and 8 frigates, which may ſoon be expected to reach one of our ports

PARIS, *June 12.*

The day before yeſterday, at half paſt nine o'clock in the morning, two civil commiſſioners, and the commiſſioners of police of the ſection of the Temple, proceeded to the Tower of the Temple in conſequence of an arret of the committee of general ſafety, to carry away the body of the ſon of Louis Capet. They found it naked and expoſed; in their preſence it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying ground of St. Marguerite, in the ſtreet Fauxbourg Antoine. As a meaſure of precaution, the body was eſcorted by detachments of infantry. It is ſaid the boy died of the ſame diſorder as his elder brother.

The health of his ſiſter is extremely bad, and it is feared ſhe will ſoon follow her brother to the grave, if ſhe is not permitted to breath a healthier atmoſphere. Every thing induces a belief, that the National Convention influenced by principles of humanity and juſtice, will reſtore to liberty this unfortunate girl, whoſe only crime is that ſhe is deſcended from a proſcribed race, and who cannot in any point of view, become a dangerous object. Why ſhould not the convention reſtore her to her family.

Such a mode of conduct would facilitate our communications with foreign powers, and would at leaſt determine them to ſoften the captivity of the deputies whom they keep in priſons. The French republic would render herſelf illuſtrious in the eyes of Europe, by preſenting to the world [illegible] model of generoſity, and ſuch an [illegible] of reſpect for misfortune.

There has been a dreadful ſhower of hail gundy. The hail was ſo large as to k[illegible] veral men and cattle. This is much regreted, as it tends to retard the harve[illegible] a time when proviſions are ſo ſcarce.

The Electors of Cologne, Mentz, Tr[illegible] and Saxe, the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Biſhop of Wirtzberg, will not [illegible] peace with the French. Nor will the [illegible] perot.